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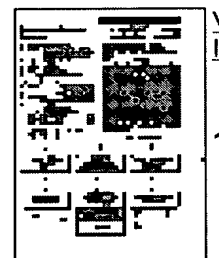
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Get Now: ☒ PDF | [More choices...](#)Tools: Add to Work File: [Create new Work File](#)View: [INPADOC](#) | Jump to: [Top](#) Go to: [Derwent](#)[Email this to a](#)Title: **JP60025157A2: NONAQUEOUS ELECTROLYTE BATTERY**Derwent Title: Non-aqueous battery - contains high-boiling point inert substance which is liquid above 15 degrees for safe operation under high temp. NoAbstract
Dwg 1/1 [\[Derwent Record\]](#)Country: **JP Japan**Kind: **A**Inventor: **IKEDA KONOSUKE;
YAMASHITA ETSURO;
NAKAJIMA HITOSHI;**Assignee: **SANYO ELECTRIC CO LTD**
[News, Profiles, Stocks and More about this company](#)Published / Filed: **1985-02-07 / 1983-07-20**Application Number: **JP1983000133351**IPC Code: **H01M 6/16;**Priority Number: **1983-07-20 JP1983000133351**Abstract: **PURPOSE:** To obtain a nonaqueous electrolyte battery which is safe even under a condition of high temperature by providing the battery with a negative electrode containing a light metal as an active material, a positive electrode corresponding to the negative electrode and a nonaqueous-system electrolyte and adding a high-boiling-point inactive substance which is in a fluid form at over 150° C.**CONSTITUTION:** A positive electrode 1 consists of manganese dioxide used as an active material, acetylene black used as a conductive agent and polytetrafluoroethylene used as a binding agent. A negative electrode 3 consists of lithium. After the flexible belt-like positive electrode 1, a separator 2 made of a nonwoven polypropylene fabric and the negative electrode 3 are laid one upon another, this is rolled in spiral form before being inserted in a positive exterior can 4 made of a stainless steel. Next, the negative electrode 3 located in the center of the spiral body is spot-welded through a tab 5 to a negative current collector cap 7 unified with an insulator 6. Electrolyte 8 consists of solution prepared by dissolving lithium perchlorate in propylene carbonate. In such a nonaqueous electrolyte battery, a phase consisting of liquid paraffin 9 used as a high-boiling-point inactive substance which is in liquid form at over 150°C is formed above the electrolyte 8. Owing to the above constitution, any exothermic combustion of the battery can be prevented even when the electrolyte 8 effuses from the battery.

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PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN(21) Application number: **58133351**(51) Intl. Cl.: **H01M 6/16**(22) Application date: **20.07.83**

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publication: **07.02.85**(84) Designated contracting
states:(71) Applicant: **SANYO ELECTRIC CO LTD**(72) Inventor: **IKEDA KONOSUKE
YAMASHITA ETSURO
NAKAJIMA HITOSHI**

(74) Representative:

**(54) NONAQUEOUS
ELECTROLYTE BATTERY**

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain a nonaqueous electrolyte battery which is safe even under a condition of high temperature by providing the battery with a negative electrode containing a light metal as an active material, a positive electrode corresponding to the negative electrode and a nonaqueous-system electrolyte and adding a high-boiling-point inactive substance which is in a fluid form at over 150° C.

CONSTITUTION: A positive electrode 1 consists of manganese dioxide used as an active material, acetylene black used as a conductive agent and polytetrafluoroethylene used as a binding agent. A negative electrode 3 consists of lithium. After the flexible belt-like positive electrode 1, a separator 2 made of a nonwoven polypropylene fabric and the negative electrode 3 are laid one upon another, this is rolled in spiral

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